In rebuttal the prosecution called three witnesses before the afternoon session closed. The first, Deputy Sheriff Granville Ingraham, testified that in the conversation with him Gillette said that the last he had seen of the tennis racket it was floating on the water of Big Moose Lake. On cross-examination before this Gillette had denied that he had had this conversation or had said anything to ngraham about having the tennis racket

Robert Morrison was called to testify that the land where Gillette said that he and Grace Brown had eaten lunch and read for nearly an hour when they left the suit case on shore was swampy, and that it was infested with unbearable punkies, which were then in season.

Austin B. Klock, the Sheriff-elect, was called and testified that Gillette had said to him: "The boat upset, and we went into to him: "The boat upset, and we went into the water. She came up and hung onto-the other side of the boat. I told her that if she would hang on for a little while I would push the boat to shore." In both his direct and cross-examination Gillette had said that he had not seen the girl after she disappeared under the water, and on cross-examination he had told the District Attorney that he had had no such conversa-tion with Mr. Klock.

Attorney that he had had no such conversa-tion with Mr. Klock.

Thomas Barrett, who on his first appear-ance on the stand had testified to seeing Gillette come out of Punkie Bay shortly before & o'clock, was the next rebuttal wit-ness. On cross-examination Gillette had said that he had not seen Barrett or the two boys with him when he had come out of Punkie Bay. Barrett testified to a conwo boys with him when he had come out of Punkie Bay. Barrett testified to a con-versation which he had with Gillette when wersation which he had with dilecte when he was a witness before the Grand Jury. "I saw him," he said, "and said to him, 'Hello, Chester, don't you know me?' He said, 'No,' and after I had asked him a few more questions he said: Yes, I remember you now; you were the man in the boat with two boys near the swimming float GILLETTE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The District Attorney started out to question Gillette the moment the morning session opened. His questions came quick and sharp from that time on until Gillette left the stand at the finish, giving the prisoner no time to consider his answers except what he gained himself by asking to have the questions repeated and the time which the recesses of the court gave him.

which the recesses of the court gave him.

Before the morning session was over the District Attorney had made Gillette acknowledge that he had lied at the Arrowhead Inn after the tragedy and on the train from Dernyter to Canastots before it.

"At the Arrowhead Inn," the Prosecutor asked in the midst of his examination, "your friend Gross came to you and said 'Grace Brown is dead!' and you said 'No, no,' didn't you?" A. Yes.

Q. Why did you tell him that? A. Because he was not alone

Q. Any other reason? A. I was surprised and startled.

ADMITS THAT HE LIED. When you are surprised you always Q. You lied that time, didn't you? A.

Yes.
Q. Didn't you tell Gross that you had been to Raquette Lake? A. Yes.
Q. That was not so, was it? A. No.
Q. Had you not told Miss Westcott and Miss Patrick the same story on the way to Deruyter? A. Yes.

Deruyter? A. Yes.
Q. it was a continuation of this same attempt to deceive, wasn't it? A. No.
Q. Didn't you tell Newman at Tupper Lake that you and your wife had been in the mountains? A. Yes.
Q. Why did you tell that lie? A. To make conversation, I guess.
The prisoner gave this testimony without emotion, apparently being unable to see what impression it might make on the jury.

Q. Didn't you tell Mr. Klock that you had tipped over while you were walking back from Miss Brown to the rowing seat?

Q. Why did you tell this lie? A. I did not want it known then.
Q. When did you have your first inclination to tell the truth; after you had talked to your counsel? A. I don't know. ATTEMPTS TO PROVE PREMEDITATION.

One of the most important points in the One of the most important points in the prosecution's case, in its attempt to prove premeditation, was the fact that while Gillette had registered under different assumed names with Grace Brown as man and wife until he got to Big Moose Lake, there he registered himself as Carl Graham of Albany and the girl as Grace Brown of South Otsello. The defendant explained that he had registered under an assumed that he had registered under an assumed name at Utica and Tupper Lake because he and the girl were not married.

O. Wouldn't "Chester Gillette and wife,"

Q. Wouldn't "Chester Gillette and wife," have done just as well? A. No, some one might have seen it.
Q. Who is this some one? A. No one in particular. Q. You didn't fear the officers of the law

Q. You didn't fear the omcers of the law n your trail? A. No. Q. If you had been alone how would you ave registered? A. As Chester Gillette. Q. Then why did you register as Charles ordon at the Tabor House in De Ruyter? A. Because Grace was known there.

Q. She was twelve miles away at the time, wasn't she? A. Yes, but she was Q. Then you did not want people to know that you had come there to meet her? A.

No.
Q. Why did you say before, then, that you did not care whether people knew you were at De Ruyter or not. A. I don't know.
Q. If you were afraid on Grace Brown's account why did you write her name on the register at Big Moose Lake? A. Because she had written a postal card there to her mother.

REGISTERED AS CARL GRAHAM.

You did not register as Chester Gil-but as Carl Graham; isn't that so? A. lette, but as Carl Graham; isn't that so? A. Yes.
Q. Now, Chester Gillette, didn't you want to have Grace Brown of South Otselic drowned in Big Moose Lake with Carl Graham of Albany? A. No.

Q. When did you expect to register as Chester Gillette and wife? A. After we were married.

Q. When you left Utica did you expect to be married before Friday? A. I don't Q. But you had a letter sent to Eagle
Bay and laundry to Old Forge in your
own name? A. Yes.
Q. Why? A. Because they wouldn't have
sent them on from home except in my own

name.
Q. But how did you know you were going to Eagle Bay? A. I don't know.
Q. Didn't you think it might hurt the reputation of Grace Brown, the girl you loved, to be at Eagle Bay with Carl Graham of Albany? A. I did not think of that. GILLETTE'S MUTILATED HAT.

The District Attorney brought up the nestion of the hat which had been found guestion of the hat which had been found floating near the boat and in which there was no maker's trademark. Gillette said he had bought the hat in the summer of 1906 and that the trademark had come out some time during that summer. He denied that he had torn it out to conceal enied that he had torn it out to conceal his identity. The District Attorney showed him a pair of silver backed military brushes, a razor, a gold watch fob and a silk collar bag and asked Gillette where he got them.

bag and asked Gillette where he got them.

Ite said, after some hesitation, that they were presents from Grace Brown. When Grace Brown-left the skirt factory at Cortland she was earning a salary of \$8 a week.

The District Attorney went on to ask Gillette concerning the change of clothing he made after he had swam ashore from the overturned boat. Gillette said that the overturned boat. Gillette said that he had changed his clothes, excited as he was, had put on a clean collar and a slouch

hat and leggins.
Q. What did you put on the leggins for?
A. To keep my trousers from getting muddy.

Q. What did you do with the collar which you took off? A. Threw it into the woods.
Q. Sure you didn't bury it and the trade mark in your hat? A. Yes. Q. You left your umbrella there, too. Why didn't you leave your suit case? A. I

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Q. It was heavy, wasn't it? A. Yes. Q. And you were in a hurry, weren't ou? A. Yes. Did you take your cameras? A. Yes.

Q. Did you take your cameras?
Q. They were heavy, weren't they?
A. Yes.
Q. Why did you take them? A. Because they were expensive. HIS LAST MOMENTS WITH GRACE BROWN

It was late in the morning session when the prosecutor got to questioning Gillette concerning the last few moments that he was with Grace Brown. Before this he had drawn from him that he was able to swim and had practised in Spring Lake Washington, Hawaii and Little York Lake

near Cortland.

"Chester Gillette," he began, "you say this girl jumped overboard over the stern, did she push the boat away as she jumped?"

"Yes," he replied.

This fact was important, as the defence may contend in their summing up that the bruises found on the girl's body came from hitting her head against the upturned boat after she had jumped into the water.

Q. What did you do? A. I tried to reach her and could not. er and could not. Tried to reach her from the boat?

Q. You didn't take the oars? A. No. Q. Did you see her after she jumped?
A. When she hit the water.

After that? A. No. Didn't her clothes float? A. No. She went right down? A. Yes. DIDN'T TRY TO RESCUE THE GIRL. Q. Did you do anything else? A. Yes, I stood up in the boat and the boat tipped

Did you dive for her? A. No.
Didn't you try to reach bottom!
es, with my feet. You didn't expect to reach her with feet? A. No. Did you swin Q. Did you swim to where she was?

A. I was there already.

Q. Did you try to find out how deep the water was there?

A. No.

Q. How far did you have to swim before

you touched bottom? A. About thirty-five feet, I should think. Q. You have swum in the ocean in Hawaii? A. Yes. Hawaii? A. Yes.
Q. In the lakes of Washington? In
Little York Lake? A. Yes.

Little York Lake? A. Yes.
Q. And you swam ashore and left her
there? A. Yes.
The prisoner answered this without the
least sign of emotion and Mr. Ward turned
to Mr. Earl, his assistant, and said: "My God, what effrontery!

DIDN'T SEE GRACE BROWN'S COAT. At this point a recess was taken. In the afternoon Gillette was immediately returned to the stand and his examination continued with the same speed and sharpness. The District Attorney returned to the time of District Attorney returned to the time of the accident and asked concerning the coat belonging to Grace Brown which had been found on the bottom of the upturned boat. When they tipped over, Gillette said, it was in the bottom of the boat, but after the ac-cident he had not seen it. He had looked back carefully to see if Grace Brown's body had come up, but had not noticed the coat, which was found in plain sight half over the upturned skiff.

upturned skiff.
. Isn't it true, Chester Gillette, that you Q. Isn't it true, Chester Gillette, that you took the boat ashore after the accident, turned it over and put the coat on the bottom, and when you took it out again forgot to take the coat off? A. No, that is not Q. It was daylight at the time, was it not?

A. Yes.

Toward the last of the examination the District Attorney touched on the suggestion which has not been made at the trial before.

"Do you know Dr. Sangee?" he said.

"By sight," Gillette replied.
Q. Didn't you take Grace Brown to Dr Sangee from Little York Lake and ask him

Sangee from Little York Lake and ask him to perform an operation on her and did he not say it was too late? A. No.

After Gillette had been allowed to go he was recalled for a few minutes cross-examination and asked concerning the conversation at the Arrowhead Hotel when he is supposed to have said: "Have you heard of the tragedy at Big Moose Lake—the drowning?" He said that he had taken part in the conversation, but that somepart in the conversation, but that some-one else had asked the question and that

one else had asked the question and that he had answered in the negative.
"You thought you'd fooled them, didn't you?" asked Mr. Ward.
"No," he replied.
The telegram which Gillette had received at the end of to-day's session was dated Hackensack, N. J., and read:
"Mexicon four cases that were per-"Am expert on four cases that were personal. Fare only.

B. A. Ogden."

In spite of the small amount of evidence out by the defence it is said by the residents here that Gillette's case is not

ost even yet.
"Albert M. Mills has gone to the jury with a much weaker case than that," said a lawver in town to-day, "and won out by his able presentation in summing up. The case of Gillette will not be settled until the jury comes in with a verdict."

FIVE CENT FARE FIGHT

To Reach the Court of Appeals on Monday -Coler's Expenses So Far.

The five cent fare controversy in which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company became involved last summer will come up for final argument in the Court of Appeals next Monday. Stephen A. Baldwin will appear as counsel for President Bird S. Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn, who s. Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn, who says that he has so far spent \$8,000 of his own money in pushing the case against the railroad company. It is probable that former Justice Hatch will appear for the

Real Daughter of the Revolution Dead. LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 30.-Mrs. Rhoda W. Chick of this city, one of the twelve real daughters of the American revolution, died vesterday. She was 91 years old. Mrs. Chick's father, James Willis, fought in the revolution, serving in Rhode Island and Massachusetts companies. She was one of the twelve women in this country to whom were presented silver spoons by the international society.

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price, the style and workmanship must be correct.

Suit prices range from \$18 to \$42. Whatever the

Serviceable Winter overcoats at \$15, \$18 and \$20, ready to wear.

George G. Brown

SETH LOW PAYS OLD TAXES.

PAYS TO THE CITY \$27,000 HE MIGHT HAVE AVOIDED.

Gets New Light on the Meaning of the Law Taxing Mortgages-Lawson Purdy Agrees With Him That the Law Is Unfair-New Legislation Talked Of.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, having discovered few days ago that he had through error deducted for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 from the value of personal estate liable to taxation the amount of a mortgage on property belonging to him, paid yesterday the taxes, which he considers due to the city for the three years with interest. The total amounted to \$27,397, and a check was handed to Comptroller Metz by Edward M. Shepard, Mr. Low's counsel.

The Comptroller said afterward that Mr. Low was not legally responsible for the payment of the back taxes, but that he had insisted upon it. At the same time, Mr. Low draws attention to the inequitable nature of the existing tax system, an opinion that was agreed with by President Lawson Purdy of the Tax Board. Yesterday's incident may lead to another effort at the coming session of the Legislature to reform coming session of the Legislature to return the methods of assessments in this city. The situation in which Mr. Low found himself is explained in this letter to Mr.

scertained that early in 1901 I deducted from my personal estate liable to taxation mortgage on property belonging to me which I just now learn I was not, under the statute, entitled to deduct, because technically the bond secured by the rage was not my own bond. I wish, there fore, to pay to the city now what, as matter of strict law, should have been paid then. In November, 1903, I assumed the mortgage explicitly, so that since then, as you advise me, it has been a debt in a form that I have been entitled to deduct. In 1902 and 1903 I paid without question all that I was taxed for, and there is, therefore, no legal obli-gation upon me, either substantial or tech-

nical, to pay any more.

Possibly there is little moral obligation. either; for, if I had realized the situation then as I do now, it would have been natural to do then what I did later, without any thought of the result involved-accept liability for the mortgage in the form that, under the statute, would have exempted me from persona taxation. But those years covered the term of my Mayoralty; and while I was Mayor I accepted the responsibility of stating to the ors the sum for which I was liable. In making up these figures at the time I gave the city the benefit of every doubt, and paid upon a sum considerably in excess of what could have been demanded as I understood my liabilities. But during these years mortgage in question, amounting to \$400,000, remained still an indirect obligation which as I am now advised, I was not at liberty to deduct. I wish, therefore, to pay to th city now, although not assessed for it, the sum that, according to the statute, I should have paid in 1902 and 1903 in excess of the sum which I did pay.

The law that constrains me to such action, because the mortgage upon my property did not secure my own bond, seems to me very inequitable, and I shall be glad if this incident does something to bring about an mendment of the law.

In view of the fact that in 1901 you per me to consult you upon the subject, hand you my check to the order of the Comptroller for \$27,397.28, in accordance with the statement at foot, and beg you to transmit it to the Comptroller, with such explanation as is called for. Yours very SETH LOW.

So far as is known in the Tax Department So far as is known in the Tax Department there has never been a precedent for the action taken by Mr. Low. The punctilious regard for his public obligation, as Mr. Shepard described it, was manifested in many ways by Mr. Low during his term as Mayor. He would never use a postage stamp paid for by the city for a private letter, and he made a memorandum of every personal telephone call he made from the City Hall and footing up the total at the end of every month he sent a check for the City Hall and footing up the total at the end of every month he sent a check for the amount to the Comptroller.

President Purdy of the board comment-ing on the incident said: The facts in the case add another and forceful iflustration to the injustice and the absurdity of attempting to tax intangible property and of relying upon assessments based upon the guesses of assessors. If, in this case, Mr. Low had promised to pay the debt for which his property was liable, he would have run no additional risk and could lawfully have deducted a very large sum from this taxable property. This indicates one of the inherent vices of the system. A man of large wealth can so invest his propety as not to be liable for personal taxes. He can also afford the best legal advice. Men of comparatively small means, particularly merhants, cannot so easily arrange their vestments, and the amount at stake does not justify professional counsel

I hope this instance will do so much to call public attention to the bad law, that Mr. Low may feel repaid for the large sum he feels compelled to pay the city

SINGER SUES ARONSON.

Leon Rennay Came Over to Go on Tour, Which He Says Wasn't Fulfilled.

Leon Rennay, who came to America to sing has remained to sue Rudolph Aronson in the Supreme Court for breach of con-

tract. Rennay asserts that he and Aronson signed an agreement in London last May whereby the barytone was to give at least twenty concerts in the United States and Canada, beginning in October. He says that Aronson took a deposit of \$1,000 in cash When it came time to sail for this country

the singer asserts Aronson cooled and advised him not to start until January. He came ahead, though, and found, he says, that Aronson instead of having arranged a tour wanted him to go back to England and return in January. By that time, Rennay says, Aronson agreed to have him properly boomed by the newspapers, with reporters to meet him at the dock. Rennay insisted on the terms of his contract and has brought suit because no other satisfaction is in sight. He asks, through his attorney? Louis Steckler, for \$5,000, which includes the \$1,000 deposit.

Leon Rennay is often referred to as a Frenchman; instead, he is an American

Frenchman; instead, he is an American who has studied and sung abroad for ten

\$1,000 for the Unauthorized Use of Her Picture.

Mrs. Aida T. Rhodes of 455 Jefferson avenue has obtained a verdict for \$1,000 in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in a suit against the Sperry & Hutchinson trading stamp company for exhibiting her picture without her consent. She sued for \$10,000. The "Bive Ribbon Car."

TARREST STATE STATE OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE

Oldsmobile PALACE TOURING CAR.

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LAST MAN FEAST.

Survivor of Club Formed in 1847 Supe and Drinks Alone. Covington, Ind., Nov. 30 .- The last banquet of the Raging Tads has been

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Coffing in this city Lewis R. Hetfield, the last survivor of the famous organization, carved the turkey and drank wine to the memory of his dead chums last night, thus comply ing with an agreement made just fiftynine years ago. It was far from a jovial affair, this las

banquet of the once merriest club in town. On Thankagiving Day, 1847, twenty young nen of Covington organized a club that became known as the Raging Tads because of the inclination of its members to make merry at its feasts, which were held each Thanksgiving Day. At the first supper it was agreed that the

club should have a supper each Thanks-

club should have a supper each Thanksgiving Day until only one man of the twenty survived. Then he was to open a bottle of port wine that was on the table at the first supper and which has graced the banquet table each year since.

At 6:30 o'clook last evening Lewis R. Hetfield, 84 years old, the last survivor of the club, entered the dining room of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Coffing. The table was arranged for a feast, the same as it had been on fifty-nine previous Thanksgiving days. Mr. Hetfield carved the turkey, then opened the bottle and drank to the memory of the nineteen merrymakers who had passed beyond. After he had paid this silent tribute to his dead chums he was joined at the table by Mrs. Hetfield and a number of other relatives and friends.

he was joined at the table by Mrs. Hetheld and a number of other relatives and friends, among them the widow of Col. James Mc-Mannomy, a member of the club who died last July. Other relatives of dead members of the club sat at the table. Mr. Hetfield told stories of the old boys and tried to make the affair one of good cheer, but it bore a touch of sadness that was not easily thrown off.

BAILEY THREATENS ACCUSERS. Will Prosecute for Perjury Any One Who

Says He Got Waters-Pierce Money. Houston, Tex., Nov. 30.-Senator Joseph W. Bailey declares that Attorney-General Davidson is in a conspiracy against him. In a telegraphed statement bearing a Washington date the Senator threatens to prosecute for perjury any person who testifies that there are in existence any vouchers for moneys paid to him by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

He adds that if any such vouchers exist they are forgeries, and says if any one has they are forgeries, and says if any one has made a statement that such papers exist he has perpetrated an "unqualified and deliberate lie." After injecting a countercharge that the brewing interests contributed largely to the work of placing Attorney-General Davidson in office and that the latter's department had for come time hear waring a political war. for some time been waging a political war on him, the Senator declared that "no maton him, the Senator declared that "no matter if the statements made by the Attorney-General were true (and he denounced them as entirely false) they would have no possible bearing on the suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company." But, having been dragged into that suit for political effect, he "will leave the national capital for the Texas capital to-day, to stay at Austin until this matter has been settled finally."

MRS. COOPER HELD.

Wife of the Man Who Said He Had Acci-

Mrs. Grace Cooper, the wife of James Cooper, the hotel keeper, who died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary last Wednesday of the effects of a stab wound received the night before, was arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in Stapleton, Staten Island yesterday, and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest into her husband's death. A customer found Cooper lying at the rear of his barroom with a stab wound in his abdomen. Cooper told Dr. Goodwin who was called to attend him, that he accidentally fell on a knife. No knife could be found, but when this was mentioned to the man he still insisted that his statement was true. He died without having changed his story of how he met with his wound. His wife was arrested on suspicion on th

day of his death. She has so far refused to make a statement. Cooper's sister, Eleanor, is under \$100 bail as a witness in the case.

CHANDELIER MAKERS' LOCKOUT.

Strike Forces 2,200 Men Into Idleness -May Aff eet Christmas Trade.

A lockout of 1,000 chandelier makers by five firms because of a strike against Edward F. Caldwell & Co., 38 West Fifteenth street, was extended yesterday until the 2,200 men in various branches are locked out. In a short time several thousand more workers in other branches in the trade may be thrown

into involuntary idleness.

The Christmas trade will be affected unless the dispute is ended soon. The reason given by the employers for the lockout is that the demands made by the strikers are unusual and unreasonable that if they were granted any member of the employers association would be liable at any time to face similar demands. The demands of the strikers are that no

The demands of the strikers are that no pay be deducted from employees who are late on Saturdays, that supper hour be included in pay for overtime, that an employee who was discharged for refusing to work overtime on the conditions prevailing in the factory be reinstated and that the employees would refuse to work with two men whom they named. The company conceded the first two demands before the strike and request to grant the last two. strike and refused to grant the last two.

MINERS' UNION TO EXPEL 1,000. Members Who Refused to Pay 82 Assess-

ment to Be Fired To-day. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30 .- One thousand members of the United Mine Workers in Indiana will be expelled to-morrow, under decree that all members owing the special assessment on December 1 should not get their working cards for December and

should be summarily expelled. The assessment which the miners have refused to pay was levied June last, to replenish the national treasury, drained during the suspension in the spring. Each miner was assessed \$2 and was to have thirty days in which to pay.

Many of the miners, who believed that an

increase in wages could have been got by the organization, refused to pay the assess-

Shipwrights' Strike on Again, It was reported yesterday at the headquarters of the New York and New Jersey Metal Trades Association that the general strike of shipwrights in the yards of the members of the association, which had been declared off unconditionally, was on again. The original demands of the strikers were for an advance in wages from \$3.25 and \$3.50 a day to a uniform rate of \$4, which were refused on the ground that the state of the trade did not admit of the

THUGS HELD UTAH COAL LAND

TRUST DROVE OFF OWNERS AT THE POINTS OF GUNS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Hears of Methods Employed by the Gould and Harriman Interests-Cases of Rebate That Were Giving to Favored Shippers.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 30 .- George J. Gould's Grande Western railroad and allied coal companies were under fire at the concluding session of the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing to-day.

Witnesses testified that thugs, armed with Winchesters, were hired by the Pleasant Valley Coal Company and the Utah Fuel Company to take and hold valuable coal lands filed on by independents.

One property it was declared that was gained in this manner is the Sunny Side mine, which now employs several thousand men and produces a high grade of coking Employees and former employees of the

coal companies testified that secret freight rates were in effect up to August of the present year on material and supplies for the coal companies and the Wasatch Store Company, which is controlled by the same These rates were about a third of those

paid by ordinary shippers. It was also charged that the Harriman roads gave a secret rebate on supplies for the Rio Grande coal companies

George D. Holiday and Arthur A. Sweet were two witnesses who told of the use of Winchesters by employees of the coal companies to secure possession of land. Holiday filed a location on the ground on which the Sunny Side mine has been developed. This was in 1995. Two years after he started work he began to have trouble with the Pleasant Valley Coal Company. On the stand to-day be related that in

1897 two employees of the company, Robert Forester and W. J. Chipman, called on him at the mine one day and asked him to take a few hundred dollars for his interests.
This he refused and he was then told that
unless he did sell he would pack his blankets out of the canon without anything. He then came to Salt Lake City and had an interview with William G. Sharp, then superintendent of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, and several others. The witness 'I told them that I had come by the coal

lands honestly and that I would stand by them. I told them that they could not take a pin off my coat unless they paid me for it. "At first they denied sending the man down to the mine to order me off. Then they asserted that there was some such talk, and later Sharp said that he had sent talk, and later Snarp said that he had sent Forrester to put up notices on my land.

"I toki them to take them away as quick as God would let them." I said, 'If you think more of your scalps than of that

coal property take your men away from that land.' I took my coat and hat and Sharp took me by the arm and said 'As long as you own that coal land we will not bother you.' He then gave me a pass to Sunnyside and return, good for thirty

went to Alaska after that. At Portland I received word that Robert Kirken and others had jumped my claim and driven my men off.
"When I returned I was requested by my company, which was the Holiday Coal Company, to go to Sunnyside and look over the land. When I went up to the place

Kirken and six armed men met me and declared that unless I left the place at once declared that unless I left the place at once they would kill me.

"They would not talk to me. Kirken was the leader and all were armed with Winchesters and side arms. They were W. J. Chipman, Frank Tibbals, Hiram Tibbals, J. F. Tibbals, Orange Tibbals

and a stranger.

"They had torn down my signs and posted up others. They had posted up notices warning every one not to come on the land. "All the tools had been taken out of my was there.
"When I came down out of the canon

Kirken and his men came out of the cabin that I had built and cursed me. I had gone down there unarmed, as I was ordered to do. Then Kirken came out with his gun and fired over my head. This irritated me and I tried to get my father's Winchester away from him. I jumped off my horse and they all ran in the house like rats into a "I was not permitted to go on the la

again, until I was compelled to sell the land to the Pleasant Valley Coal Company.

"Every complaint that we would file before Judge Johnson to secure the land would be demurred to and the Court would sustain the demurrers. Attorney Grand Young succeeded in getting the case trans-ferred to Salt Lake City, and then the company wanted to make terms. As the other members of the company wanted it I was compelled to dispose of the place for \$22,600.

SENATOR WARREN DENIES IT.

Never Had Any Connection With Coal of Other Land Entries of the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Senator Francis

E. Warren of Wyoming, who has just arrived here to-day, made a statement in reply to the charges contained in the testimony of Special Agent Meyendorff before the Interstate Commerce Commission, sitting at Salt Lake, to the effect that Senator Warren and his colleague, Senator Clarence D. Clark, had endeavored to influence him (Mevendorff) to suppress evidence that would have prevented the Union Pacific Railroad Company from illegally obtaining title to a large tract of coal land in Wyoming. Senator Warren speaks for himself as well as Senator Clark, and denies that there is any foundation in fact for the allegations of Meyendorff In press despatches from Salt Lake a day or so ago the intimation was given that the Grand Jury, sitting in that city, had under consideration indictments against two United States Senators. In discussing the case Senator Warren said: "If Meyendorff made such an affidavit he must have been indulging in pipe dreams I am informed that Senator Clark never saw the man and never had any communication with him, oral or written. The idea of Senator Clark needing Meyendorff's assistance in his reelection is absurd, as Wyoming was practically solid for him and no candidate opposing. "As for myself, I never knew that such

man as Special Agent Meyendorff existed until some time late in 1903, or in 1904, when I received a letter from him saving that he wished to see me; that he heard that somebody had been writing me to his discredit, and asking if I would not let him know when I was in Chevenne or Denver so that he might call; that we were brother soldiers of the civil war, &c.

"In accordance with the request I months afterward informed him that I expected to be in Denver a few days later, giving him the date. He called at my hotel, asked that I help to get him promotion to the position of special agent in charge or a place in the consular service, because neither his work not the climate of Colorado entirely agreed with him. that the altitude then agreed with increase, acc.; based his request to me on the grounds of his civil war record, his friendship for my friends, Mark Hanna, Elmer Dover and others. He appealed strongly to my sympathy and I consented to mention his case to his superiors. He then volunteered the information that he had a lot of irregular or illegal coal claim cases made by parties in Colorado for land in Wyorning, said to be in the interest of the Union Pacific Coal Company. He asked my advice how to proceed. I suggested that he follow the

law and his instructions.

"I never read Meyendorff any private letters of his to Commissioner Richards

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and have no knowledge that any such ever

existed.
"On a later occasion, when I happened to be in Denver on business, Meyendorn to be in Denver on business, Meyendorff again called on me, and again solicited my assistance. I think he called on me once again called on me, and again solicited my assistance. I think he called on me once afterward at my committee room in Washington, but I had no conversation with him beyond the customary salutation I would extend to any visitor of my acquaintance. Some time afterward I read in the Denver newspapers of Meyendorff's sensational attempt to commit suicide, and later on that he had left Denver; and so I do not know whether or not he ever received the coveted promotion.

know whether or not he ever received the coveted promotion.

"As to the subject matter of the testimony referred to, I have had no connection with coal or other land entries of the Union Pacific or any other railroad or company, and no interest whatever in coal, further than an ambition to have the people of my country get plenty of coal of good quality and at reasonable price, and that the world might know of the vast deposits of coal underlying the soil. And further than this I desire to say that any one who accuses me otherwise, speaks falsely—no matter who, otherwise, speaks falsely—no matter when or where."

DADY LOSES.

Six Good and Stanch Friends Stand by Each Other and Have a Drink.

The executive committee of the Kings county Republican general committee met in Republican headquarters, Temple Bar, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to make recommendations to the general committee, which is to meet next Tuesday night. State Chairman Woodruff was present, holding the proxy of Rudolph C. Fuller. Col Michael J. Dady was also present as the

Michael J. Dady was also present as the proxy of Harry Ralston.

Mr. Woodruff explained that the term of Col. Dady as Election Commissioner would expire on December 31 and that Mayor McClellan would appoint his successor upon the recommendation of the Republican general committee. He then placed in nomination Rudolph C. Fuller. Former Coroner Philip T. Williams nominated Col. Dady for reappointment. Mr. Woodruff after the meeting said:

Woodruff after the meeting said:
"Everything is harmonious in the Republican organization in Kings county and Mr. Fuller was unanimously chosen as Col. Dady's successor."

The vote on the informal ballot was 17 to 6. Then Fuller's nomination was made unanimously.

made unanimous.

As Col. Dady left the room he remarked "We saw the enemy and we are his." Ther calling together some of his friends he said calling together some of his friends he said:

"Let the six good and stanch friends
go and have a drink of friendship."

The six were Col. Dady, former Coroner
Williams, Former Naval Officer Robert
A. Sharkey, Alderman John J. Hann,
Michael J. Wheeler and Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Jacob A. Livingston.

The present officers of the Republican
general committee will be reelected on Tuesday night, as recommended by the execu-

day night, as recommended by the executive committee yesterday. They are Lewis L. Fawcett, chairman; Frederick A. Gunnison, vice-president; John A. Smith, secretary and John Drescher, Jr., treasurer, Jacob Brenner will also be reelected chairmans of the exception committee.

M'CARREN TO FIGHT.

Senator to Go Before the Committee Try

ing Him for Heresy. Senator P. H. McCarren, the leader of the Kings county Democracy, has returned from his post-election trip to the West He gets back in fine fettle but indignantly spurns the idea entertained by some of his friends that he has become fat and lost his delicate grace of outline. He was enthusiastic over his Western trip and recalled his delight at viewing the petrified forests of Arizona and the Grand Canon. He said of Arizona and the Grand Canton. He said he had seen the Indians, but he saved his scalp and hoped to keep it a while longer. During a brief visit to Democratic head-quarters in Brooklyn Senator McCarren made this statement about his heresy trial

before a sub-committee of the State "I think I will go before the committee if I am wanted. I shall employ counsel or rather the regular law committee of the organization will provide counsel. I shall inform the committee that the inform the committee that the only officia action taken by the Kings county Demo cratic organization was its ratification of the Buffalo convention and the State ticket. I shall insist upon my right as an American citizen to think as I please and to give expression to my thoughts. I will not be at all displeased to have an opportunity to address the committee."

Mrs. McCarthy Sentenced.

Irene McCarthy, the wife of one of the leaders of the gang of forgers who got about \$18,000 from various banks in the summer by tracing signatures from genuine checks to bad checks, was sent by Justice Green-baum in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday to the Bedford Reforma-tory. She passed the checks, Her bus tory. She passed the checks. Her band is in Sing Sing

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. Ress Stevenson, D. D., Minister, REV. GEO. H. TRULL, Assistant.

Public Worship 11 A. M., 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.

The Pastor will preach in the morning.

Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, in the afternoon. Rev. Hugh Black, M. A., in the evening.

Bible School at 9:30 A. M.

Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Eve., at 8:15 o'clock,

Preparatory Lecture on Friday Eve. at 8:15.

The Public is cordially invited.

Rev. William K. Guthrie,

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. (Unitarian) 34th St., cor. Park Ave. Services 11 A. M. Rev. John Snyder will preach. Sunday School 10 o'clock in Chapel. Entrance Park Avenue.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street,
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning
Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon;
Preacher, Dr. Morgan, the Rector; 8 P. M., Evening
Prayer, Sermon by Rev. Herbert Shipman.

TWENTIETH STREET Friends' Meeting, Gram-ercy Park; adult class for men. 9; Bible class, 10; meeting for worship, 11; Lindley M. Stevens ex-pects to be present. Mission school, 3. TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th av. and 48d st.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Joseph Silverman on "A Religion for Men and Women of the World."

DIED.

BAIRD.—At Asheville, N. C., on Nov. 28, Brig.— Gen. George W. Baird, U. S. A., retired. Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Broadway and 58th st., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Milford,

Funeral services will be held this morning as 10 o'clock, at Broadway Tabernacle, 56th st. and Broadway. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Gen. THOMAS H. HUBBARD, Commander.

A. NOBL BLAKEMAN, Recorder. DAYTON.-At Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 29, 1905; George H. Dayton, aged 64 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 495 Field Point road, Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central depot at 12:44 P. M. Interment at convenience

OMANS .- At Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 29, of pneumonia, Sheppard, Jr., son of Loraine Vanderpool and Sheppard Homans, aged 16 months. Services for the family at Brookside Chapter at 11 o'clock Saturday. Carriages will 10:15 Erie train from New York.

SHAM .- At his home, 30 East 63d st., on Thursday morning, Nov. 29, Charles H. Isham, aged 7

eral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth av. and 37th st., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers. ORTON.-At his home, on Thursday, Nov. 29,

James J. Norton, brother of John T. and Charles Funeral from his late residence, 15 Oliver st.

on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M. CHUYLER .- Suddenly, on the 29th inst., Philip Schuyler, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Barnahas Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, Saturday, December 1, at 2 o'clock. A special train will

9, for Irvington, on Saturday, at 12:45 o'clock,

returning immediately after the services at

SPENCER.-On the 29th day of November, 1906. Samuel Spencer, dearly beloved husband of Louisa V. Spencer, in the 60th year of his acc. Funeral services will be held at 2:00 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 2, at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C. Interment private. TILLOTSON.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday. Nov. 30, William E. Tillotson, aged 65 years

Funeral from his late residence, Pittsdeld, Tues day, Dec. 2. WEBSTER.—Melissa Harriet, widow of Elizur G Webster, suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 28. Puneral services half past 2 Saturday at her late residence, 394 Clinton av., Brooklyn-

MILITARY ORDER, LOTAL LEGION, UNITED STATES -COMMANDERY STATE OF NEW YORK .- Companions are informed of the death of Gea.